

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JASON GOODMAN

Plaintiff,

vs.

ADAM SHARP, TERRANCE O'REILLY,
FRANK SCHERMA, MARGARET
ESQUENET, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES, INC.,
ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND
SCIENCES, INC.,

Defendants

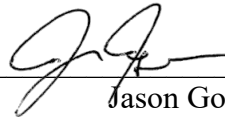
Case No.: 1:21-cv-10627-VEC

**NOTICE OF MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION**

Please take notice, pro se plaintiff Jason Goodman ("Goodman") by and for himself on his own behalf comes now seeking reconsideration of the final order in this action pursuant to Fed R Civ P Rule 60(b)(3), (6) and (d)(3) for the reasons set forth in the accompanying memorandum.

Signed this 12th day of August 2022

Respectfully submitted,



Jason Goodman, Plaintiff, Pro Se
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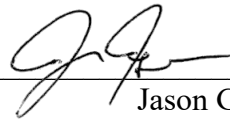
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Jason Goodman ("Goodman") plaintiff pro se served the Notice of Motion for
Reconsideration to defendants via email at the following addresses:

"Katz, Seth" seth.katz@finnegan.com
"Brennan, Mary Kate" MaryKate.Brennan@finnegan.com
"Esquenet, Margaret" margaret.esquenet@finnegan.com
"Heavner, B. Brett" b.brett.heavner@finnegan.com
"Rosie.Norwood-Kelly@finnegan.com"

Signed this 12th day of August 2022

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Case No.: 1:21-cv-10627-VEC

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION**

Pro se plaintiff Jason Goodman ("Goodman") comes now by and for himself on his own behalf to move this Court for reconsideration of its dismissal of the Amended Complaint pursuant to Fed R Civ P Rule 60(b)(3), (6) and (d)(3) for the reasons set forth below.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the course of this matter, and in the preceding action that gave rise to it, Judge Caproni has displayed a profound bias against Goodman that can only be described as disdain. Judge Caproni's approach to decisions concerning Goodman requires her to deny facts, ignore empirical evidence and gerrymander reality, to arrive at conclusions that unfairly favor opposing parties. Defendants have repeatedly engaged in brazen acts allegedly defying multiple laws and codes of ethical conduct. Each outrageous breach on its own satisfies the requirements of Rule 60(b)(3), and the supporting evidence is unimpeachable and in the Court's possession.

In this instant matter, defendants have engaged in conduct so egregious it reaches the level of fraud on the court and mandates reconsideration of the order. Failure to punish

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION - 1

1 defendants on the grounds that Goodman's motions were inartfully constructed is a clear error.
2 U.S. Attorney General Merrick Garland has just reminded the American public that no citizen is
3 above the law and laws must be enforced without fear or favor. Judge Caproni's failure to
4 punish parties in opposition to Goodman despite overwhelming evidence favoring Goodman's
5 claims, represents unfairly favorable treatment of those in opposition to Goodman. This favor is
6 shown while facts and evidence that exonerate Goodman and tend to prove his claims are
7 repeatedly ignored. Judge Caproni's failure to take meaningful action against parties adverse to
8 Goodman, no matter how brazen their conduct, flies in the face of the Attorney General's
9 dubious claims regarding even handed, equal application of justice.
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12 LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION OF PRO SE PLEADINGS

13 It is long established practice for Courts to construe pleadings from pro se litigants in a
14 far more liberal light than filings made by licensed attorneys. The Twombly "plausibility
15 standard" still applies to complaints brought by pro se litigants, *See Sowell v. Chappius*, 695 F.
16 Supp. 2d 16, 18 (W.D.N.Y. 2010), but "[a] document filed pro se is 'to be liberally construed' and
17 'a pro se complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than
18 formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.'" *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. at 94 (internal citation
19 omitted). "[A]ll pleadings, pro se or otherwise, must contain enough factual allegations to 'give
20 the defendant fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.'" *Sowell v.*
21 *Chappius*, 695 F. Supp. 2d at 18 (omission in original) (quoting *Boykin v. KeyCorp*, 521 F.3d
22 202, 214 (2d Cir. 2008)). Thus, [*8] although some leniency is to be afforded to pro se litigants,
23 they are not relieved of the obligation to comply with the pleading requirements of the Federal
24 Rules of Civil Procedure. *White v. Drake*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 109067, 2011 WL 4478921,
25 *6 (N.D.N.Y. 2011). "Stated more simply, when a plaintiff is proceeding pro se, all normal rules
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1 of pleading are not absolutely suspended." Id. (internal citation omitted). In addition, although
2 the court is required to "draw the most favorable inferences that [the plaintiff's] complaint
3 supports, [it] cannot invent factual allegations that he has not pled." Chavis v. Chappius, 618
4 F.3d 162, 170 (2d Cir. 2010).

6 **CLEAR ERROR**

7 This motion for reconsideration is not asking the Court to invent factual allegations, but
8 rather to correct the error of ignoring Supreme Court decisions regarding pro se actions and grant
9 greater weight to the allegations than the defective causes of action in Goodman's inartful
10 pleading. The Court should identify an appropriate cause of action based on Goodman's well-
11 founded allegations, rather than reject those allegations due to defective pleadings or procedural
12 errors. The Court's approach contradicts well-established practices concerning the treatment of
13 pro se litigants and denies Goodman justice yet again.

15 While pro se litigants are required to abide by rules and adhere to court procedures, the
16 techniques by which courts are intended to liberally construe pro se complaints seek to extract
17 what would have been presented had the pleading been devised by counsel. This is intended to
18 include seeking the proper statutes or causes of action as intuited by the Court from its best and
19 most liberal interpretation of allegations made by the pro se litigant. Goodman's lack of legal
20 training puts him at a substantial disadvantage in forming cognizable claims or identifying
21 suitable statutes. Despite this, the Court ignores well-founded allegations of civil torts and
22 criminal acts attributed to defendants.

25 **FRAUD ON THE COURT**

26 Fed R Civ P Rule 60(b)(3) and (d)(3) grant the Court authority to set aside a final
27 judgement if it determines that a party has committed fraud upon the court. Goodman has

1 alleged defendants conspired with David George Sweigert (“Sweigert”) ab initio and throughout
2 the preceding litigation that gave rise to this instant action. Defendants have received regular
3 communications from Sweigert which included information utilized by defendants against
4 Goodman. The cited information could only have come from Sweigert and intended to create a
5 pretext to sue Goodman’s corporation, forcing him to hire counsel who was harassed to
6 withdrawal by the same vexatious interloper. Goodman has alleged this fraudulent coordination
7 introduced the allegedly confidential email address that was the subject of a sanctions hearing.
8 Defendants benefited from harassment and intimidation of Goodman and his corporation’s
9 former attorney. The Court’s decisions have tacitly endorsed this outrageous deceitful conduct.
10

11
12 Defendants engaged in further fraudulent behavior by forging Goodman’s electronic
13 signature on documents filed with the Court in violation of New York State law, federal law and
14 Bar Association Code of Professional Conduct. This attempt to wrongfully gain an advantage
15 over a pro se adversary was grossly unethical and should be appropriately punished irrespective
16 of errors in Goodman’s pleadings. Even if Goodman’s Rule 11 motion was procedurally
17 defective, some sua sponte action could be taken. Heavner should be found in contempt of court
18 for this egregious conduct, or some other suitable punishment as determined by the Court.
19

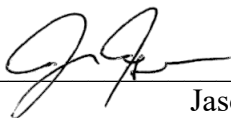
20 Heavner should be compelled to provide an affidavit admitting his former associate
21 Samuel Eichner converted a confidential email address into public information when he spoke it
22 aloud in a public conference and caused it to be published in the transcript three months prior to
23 Goodman’s inadvertent publication of it. *See* The National Academy of Television Arts and
24 Sciences, Inc., et al., v Multimedia System Design, Inc., Case 1:20-cv-07269-VEC-OTW Dkt
25 No. 69. **(EXHIBIT A)**
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CONCLUSION

Even if this motion for reconsideration is denied, it cannot be denied that defendants have engaged in the alleged conduct in this very Court. Violations of law and ethical codes must not be allowed. If justice is to be properly served in this matter, defendants must be punished for their brazen violations and abuse of this process.

Signed this 12th day of August 2022

Respectfully submitted,



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(EXHIBIT A)

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1 those accounts. But, absent that, the privacy interest of the
2 employees prevails. That is the position that we have taken on
3 these issues.

4 THE COURT: So, what is your basis for believing that
5 there would be any business-related traffic on Mr. Sharp's
6 personal e-mail account?

7 MR. SNYDER: It could be personal e-mail account, it
8 could be his Sharp Things consulting firm e-mail account. I
9 think it's very likely there's going to be relevant documents,
10 because one of the claims in the defamation claim is that we
11 called Mr. Adam Sharp a partisan political operative. If that
12 were an accurate description of Adam Sharp, that would be
13 likely to show up in maybe not in any award e-mail, but perhaps
14 his consulting e-mail.

15 THE COURT: I'm sorry. We have gone off the rails.
16 You said you wanted them to search three terms?

17 MR. SNYDER: Yes.

18 THE COURT: Goodman?

19 MR. SNYDER: Yes.

20 THE COURT: A YouTube clip.

21 And I can't remember what the third one was.

22 MR. EICHNER: Your Honor, it was an e-mail

23 workingact [REDACTED] That is the e-mail address of the
24 person who notified the television academies of the image.

25 THE COURT: How are these three search terms going to